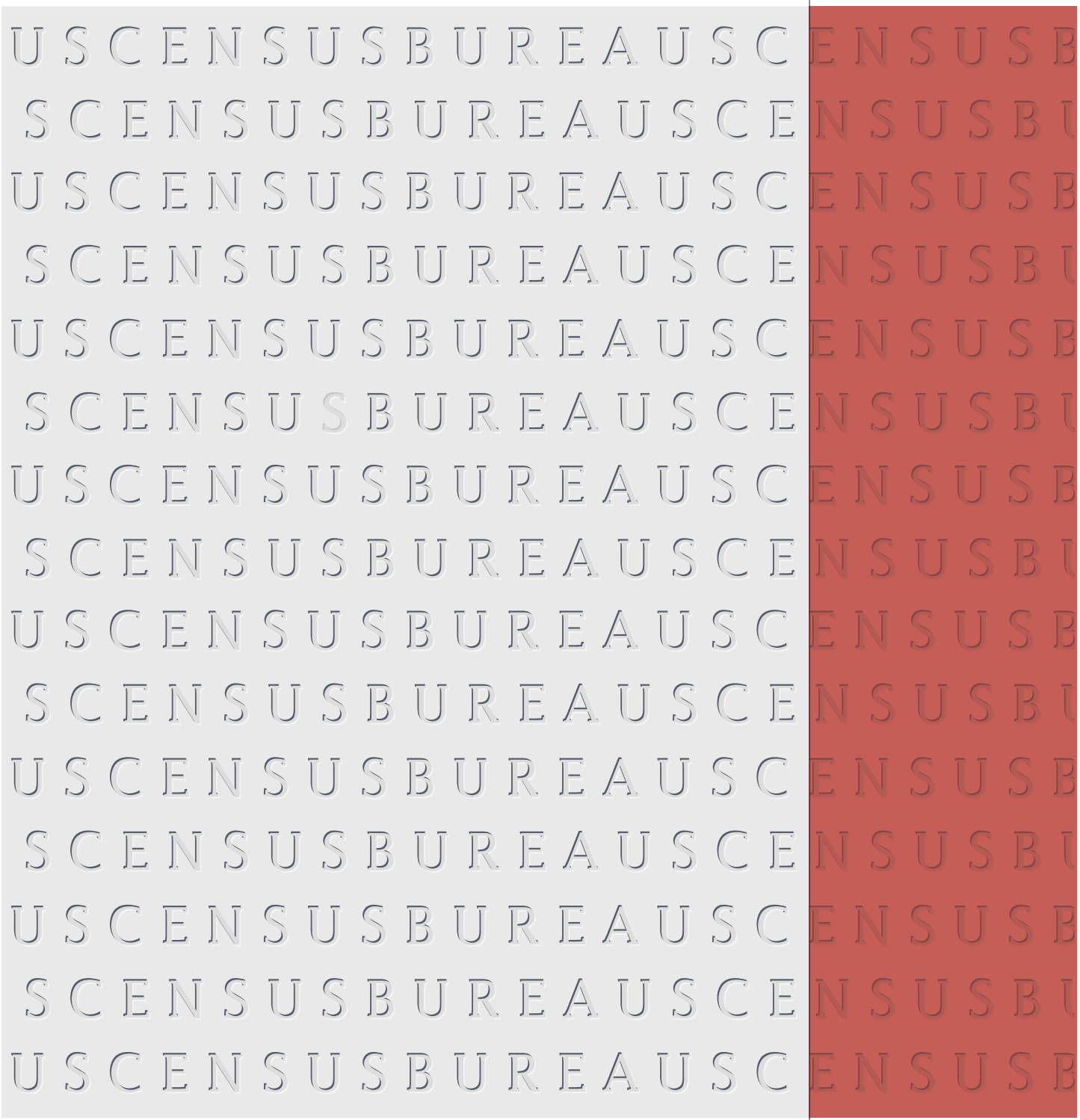
NOTES AND ERRATA

2000

2000 Census of Population and Housing

SF/01-ER



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

United States Census 2000

CONTENTS

Program Overview

The Count Question Resolution (CQR) program handles external challenges to particular official Census 2000 counts of housing units and group quarters population received from state, local, or tribal officials of governmental entities or their designated representatives. For more information about the program, see the Count Question Resolution web page.

The corrected CQR counts will be reflected on a flow basis in the base for population (intercensal) estimates that will be released beginning in December 2002. An inventory of the corrections will be available on American FactFinder, but the base files for the census will remain unrevised, so that none of the standard Census 2000 data products will reflect the corrections.

Corrected Census 2000 Total Population, Group Quarters Population, Total Housing Unit, and Vacant Housing Unit Counts for the United States and Puerto Rico

Note: Corrected counts are a result of the Count Question Resolution (CQR) Program.

Federal Register/Vol. 66, No. 130/Friday, July 6, 2001 (Summary): *The CQR program is not a mechanism or process to challenge the March 6, 2001, decision of the Secretary of Commerce to release unadjusted numbers from Census 2000 for redistricting purposes; nor is it a mechanism or process to challenge or revise the numbers sent to the President on December 28, 2000, to be used to apportion the U.S. House of Representatives.*

The United States and Puerto Rico table presents census counts only when there is a CQR change that affects the state or Puerto Rico level.
State/Puerto Rico names that are active links lead to CQR changes below the state level.

Last updated 4/4/2003 — Number of governmental units affected by CQR = 728

United States State and Puerto Rico	State FIPS	2000 Census Counts							
		Tabulation (Original)				Corrected (Revised)			
		Total Population	Group Quarters Population	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Total Population	Group Quarters Population	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units
United States		**281 421 906**	**7 778 633**	**115 904 641**	**10 424 540**	**281 425 132**	**7 780 108**	**115 905 364**	**10 424 613**
STATE									
Alabama	01								
Alaska	02	626 932	19 349	260 978	39 378	626 931	19 349	260 963	39 364
Arizona	04								
Arkansas	05								
California	06	33 871 648	819 754	12 214 549	711 679	33 871 650	819 754	12 214 551	711 680
Colorado	08	4 301 261	102 955	1 808 037	149 799	4 302 011	102 955	1 808 358	149 814
Connecticut	09	3 405 565	107 939	1 385 975	84 305	3 405 584	107 939	1 385 989	84 311
Delaware	10								
District of Columbia	11								
Florida	12	15 982 378	388 945	7 302 947	965 018	15 982 400	388 945	7 302 966	965 027
Georgia	13	8 186 453	233 822	3 281 737	275 368	8 186 489	233 822	3 281 757	275 371
Hawaii	15								
Idaho	16								
Illinois	17	12 419 293	321 781	4 885 615	293 836	12 419 324	321 781	4 885 624	293 837
Indiana	18	6 080 485	178 154	2 532 319	196 013	6 080 506	178 154	2 532 325	196 013
Iowa	19	2 926 324	104 169	1 232 511	83 235	2 926 365	104 169	1 232 525	83 235
Kansas	20	2 688 418	81 950	1 131 200	93 309	2 688 814	81 950	1 131 391	93 332
Kentucky	21	4 041 769	114 804	1 750 927	160 280	4 042 209	114 804	1 751 077	160 285
Louisiana	22	4 468 976	135 965	1 847 181	191 128	4 468 958	135 965	1 847 174	191 129
Maine	23								
Maryland	24								
Massachusetts	25	6 349 097	221 216	2 621 989	178 409	6 349 097	221 216	2 621 989	178 409
Michigan	26	9 938 444	249 889	4 234 279	448 618	9 938 379	249 889	4 234 207	448 620
Minnesota	27	4 919 479	135 883	2 065 946	170 819	4 919 485	135 882	2 065 950	170 819
Mississippi	28								
Missouri	29	5 595 211	162 058	2 442 017	247 423	5 596 688	163 534	2 442 019	247 424
Montana	30								
Nebraska	31	1 711 263	50 818	722 668	56 484	1 711 265	50 818	722 669	56 484
Nevada	32								
New Hampshire	33								
New Jersey	34	8 414 350	194 821	3 310 275	245 630	8 414 347	194 821	3 310 274	245 630
New Mexico	35								
New York	36								
North Carolina	37	8 049 313	253 881	3 523 944	391 931	8 049 494	253 881	3 524 034	391 948
North Dakota	38								
Ohio	39	11 353 140	299 121	4 783 051	337 278	11 353 007	299 121	4 783 025	337 279
Oklahoma	40								
Oregon	41	3 421 399	77 491	1 452 709	118 986	3 421 418	77 491	1 452 717	118 986
Pennsylvania	42								
Rhode Island	44								
South Carolina	45	4 012 012	135 037	1 753 670	219 816	4 012 006	135 037	1 753 668	219 817
South Dakota	46								
Tennessee	47	5 689 283	147 946	2 439 443	206 538	5 689 277	147 946	2 439 440	206 538
Texas	48	20 851 820	561 109	8 157 575	764 221	20 851 790	561 109	8 157 557	764 221
Utah	49	2 233 169	40 480	768 594	67 313	2 233 198	40 480	768 603	67 313
Vermont	50								
Virginia	51	7 078 515	231 398	2 904 192	205 019	7 078 499	231 398	2 904 187	205 019
Washington	53								
West Virginia	54	1 808 344	43 147	844 623	108 142	1 808 350	43 147	844 626	108 142
Wisconsin	55	5 363 675	155 958	2 321 144	236 600	5 363 701	155 958	2 321 153	236 601
Wyoming	56								
Puerto Rico	72								

American Indian/Alaska Native Areas

- represents zero

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

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Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 1

Alaska: 02

Nelson Lagoon Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) (AIANHH 7025) erroneously contains block 2010, census tract 1 (000100) in Aleutians East census area (01598), Aleutians East Borough (013). This block should have not been coded to any ANVSA (9999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 02-003

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 2

California: 06

Los Angeles city (FIPS code 44000) erroneously contains block 1011, census tract 4002.03 (400203) in East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 90810), Los Angeles County (FIPS code 037), CA (FIPS code 06). This block should have been coded to the place Balance of East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 99999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 3

Connecticut: 09

The place record, Balance of Milford town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2999, census tract 1502 (150200) in Milford town (FIPS code 47535), New Haven County (FIPS code 009), CT (FIPS code 09). This block should have been coded to place Milford city (balance) (FIPS code 47515). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 09-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 4

Florida: 12

Yeehaw Junction CDP (FIPS code 78975) in St. Cloud CCD (FIPS code 93029), Osceola County (FIPS code 097), FL (FIPS code 12) should be named Buenaventura Lakes with FIPS code 09415. In 1990, this area was named Buena Ventura Lakes (FIPS code 09415). The area that should have been Yeehaw Junction CDP was erroneously not defined and does not appear in any Census 2000 products.

Internal Errata ID 12-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 5

Georgia: 13

The place record Balance of Athens CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2021 and 2023, census tract 1305 (130500) in Athens CCD (FIPS code 90138), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to Bogart town (FIPS code 09068).

The place record Balance of Winterville CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1008 and 1009, census tract 1406 (140600) in Winterville CCD (93402), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to the place Athens-Clarke County (balance) (FIPS code 03440). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 13-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

The place record Balance of Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1001 and 1008, census tract 171 (017100) in Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 92200), Davidson County (FIPS code 037), TN (FIPS code 47). Both blocks should have been coded to place Nashville-Davidson (balance) (FIPS code 52006). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 47-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 8

Wisconsin: 55

The county subdivision of Scott town (FIPS code 72200), in place Balance of Scott town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2048, 2063, and 2064, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009), WI (FIPS code 55). These blocks should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675).

The county subdivision of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 63075), in place Balance of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2049, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009). This block should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 55-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Technical Documentation Note 1

Chapter 2, How to Use This File

Page 2-2 was replaced because the second sentence under the heading "Geographic Hierarchy Primer" inadvertently references Figure 2-1. The sentence was corrected to read "Figure 2-2 at the end of this chapter provides an example of the various geographic hierarchies used, building from the block."

October 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Technical Documentation Note 2

Appendix A, Geographic Definitions

Page A–7 was replaced because the first paragraph in the Area Measurement section stated that to convert square kilometers to square miles, divide by 2.58999. The correct number to divide by is 2.589988.

February 2002

Summary File 1
Data Note 1

Summary File 1 state files contain erroneous data for selected geographic components[1] of Congressional Districts (summary level 500[2]). Geographic components are portions of the congressional district within specific types of geography, such as "In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)" or "In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/ consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—in MSA/CMSA central city." We plan to include the corrected data for the geographic components of Congressional Districts in the Final National Summary File 1, which is scheduled for public release in June 2002.

To summarize, Congressional District data are *correct* in all SF1 state files for:

- The Congressional District as a whole (summary level 500, geographic component code 00).
- All other Congressional District summary levels having a geographic component code of 00 (summary level 5nn, geographic component code 00).

Congressional District data are *in error* for:

- Congressional district records having a geographic component code *other than* 00 (summary level 500, geographic component codes 52-59, 64-71, 84, 89-95).

This note is applicable to the following data products:

- All Summary File 1 (SF1) state files available at the Census Bureaus FTP site.
- SF1 CD-ROMs (ASCII files only).
- Tables available on American FactFinder between June and September 2001. (Geographic components data for Congressional Districts were removed from American FactFinder on September 11, 2001.)

[1]Geographic components and their codes are listed in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation,* in Chapter 7 (Data Dictionary, Footnote Section, page 7-15).

[2]Summary level information is available in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation,* Chapter 4 (Summary Level Sequence Chart, page 4-1). The listing of the Congressional District summary levels in SF1 for states appears on page 4-2.

September 2001

Summary File 1
Data Note 2

In the Summary File 1 (SF 1) state files, the state geographic component records[1] contain errors in two geographic header fields. These fields are land area[2] and water area.

These errors appear in the geographic component records for the state (summary level[3] 040). Geographic components are portions of the state within specific types of geography, such as "In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)" or "In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/ consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—in MSA/CMSA central city."

The corrected data are included in the Advance National Summary File 1, which is scheduled for public release in November 2001.

To summarize, land area and water area are *correct* for:

- The state as a whole (summary level 040, geographic component code 00).

Land area and water area are *in error* for:

- State records having a geographic component code *other than* 00 (summary level 040, geographic components 52-59, 64-79, 84, 89-95).

This note applies to the following data products:

- All SF 1 state files available at the Census Bureau's FTP site.
- SF 1 state file CD-ROMs and DVDs.
- American FactFinder SF 1 detailed tables (geographic identifier for state geographic components).

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[1]Geographic components and their codes are listed in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 7 (Data Dictionary, Footnote Section, page 7-15).

[2]Land area (AREALAND) and water area (AREAWATR) appear in the geographic header portion of the data. The location is shown in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 7 (Data Dictionary, Identification Section, pages 7-13 and 7-14).

[3]Complete summary level information is in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 4 (Summary Level Sequence Chart, page 4-1).

October 2001

Summary File 1
Data Note 3

Data for two central city areas in the Summary File 1 (SF 1) state file are in error. These errors are in summary levels 375 and 391. Summary level[1] 375 is the record for the central city portion of a New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) within a state. Summary level 391 is a record for the central city portion of a Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/CMSA) within a state.

Equivalent records containing the correct data will be part of the Summary File 1 Advance National file. In the Advance National file, the equivalent records will have different summary levels. The correct data for summary level 375 will be in a summary level 372 record; the correct data for summary level 391 will be in a summary level 382 record.

Specifically, in summary level 375 data are *correct* for:

- All states except Massachusetts.
- All records for Massachusetts except the one record described below.

Data are *in error* in summary level 375 for:

- Yarmouth town, Massachusetts within the Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA. All data cells contain 0.

Data are *correct* in summary level 391 for:

- All records for all states except Massachusetts and New Jersey.
- All records for Massachusetts and New Jersey except the two listed below.

Data are *in error* in summary level 391 for:

- Yarmouth town, Massachusetts within the Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA MSA. All data cells contain 0.
- Dover township, New Jersey within the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA. All data cells contain 0.

This note applies to the following data products:

- All SF 1 state files available at the Census Bureau's FTP site.
- SF1 State file CD-ROMs and DVDs.
- American FactFinder SF 1 detailed tables.

[1]Complete summary level information is available in *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 4 (Summary Level Sequence Chart, page 4-1). The sequence for summary levels 375 and 391 appears on page 4-2.

October 2001

Summary File 1
Data Note 4

Final National Summary File 1

Some medians in the Final National Summary File 1 may differ slightly from the medians for the same item that were released in the Advance National Summary File 1 or in the series of state files.

- Discrepancies are extremely rare;
- Discrepancies are due solely to the use of updated versions of the tabulation software with different rounding capabilities.

For further information about rounding methods, see the specific discussion of "Rounding" under DERIVED MEASURES in Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics in the Summary File 1 Technical Documentation.

October 2002

Summary File 1

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Summary File 1
Geography Note 1

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This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 02-003

May 2001

Summary File 1
Geography Note 2

California: 06

Los Angeles city (FIPS code 44000) erroneously contains block 1011, census tract 4002.03 (400203) in East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 90810), Los Angeles County (FIPS code 037), CA (FIPS code 06). This block should have been coded to the place Balance of East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 99999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

May 2001

Summary File 1
Geography Note 3

Connecticut: 09

The place record, Balance of Milford town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2999, census tract 1502 (150200) in Milford town (FIPS code 47535), New Haven County (FIPS code 009), CT (FIPS code 09). This block should have been coded to place Milford city (balance) (FIPS code 47515). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 09-001

May 2001

Summary File 1
Geography Note 4

Florida: 12

Yeehaw Junction CDP (FIPS code 78975) in St. Cloud CCD (FIPS code 93029), Osceola County (FIPS code 097), FL (FIPS code 12) should be named Buenaventura Lakes with FIPS code 09415. In 1990, this area was named Buena Ventura Lakes (FIPS code 09415). The area that should have been Yeehaw Junction CDP was erroneously not defined and does not appear in any Census 2000 products.

Internal Errata ID 12-001

May 2001

Summary File 1
Geography Note 5

Georgia: 13

The place record Balance of Athens CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2021 and 2023, census tract 1305 (130500) in Athens CCD (FIPS code 90138), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to Bogart town (FIPS code 09068).

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This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 13-001

May 2001

Summary File 1
Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

May 2001

Summary File 1
Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

The place record Balance of Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1001 and 1008, census tract 171 (017100) in Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 92200), Davidson County (FIPS code 037), TN (FIPS code 47). Both blocks should have been coded to place Nashville-Davidson (balance) (FIPS code 52006). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 47-001

May 2001

Summary File 1
Geography Note 8

Wisconsin: 55

The county subdivision of Scott town (FIPS code 72200), in place Balance of Scott town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2048, 2063, and 2064, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009), WI (FIPS code 55). These blocks should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675).

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Internal Errata ID 55-001

May 2001

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 1

Chapter 5. List of Tables (Matrices)

The total number of data cells for matrices PCT16, PCT17, and PCT17A through PCT17I was incorrectly stated in Chapter 5, List of Tables (Matrices). The correct total number of data cells is as follows:

Table (matrix)	Total number of data cells
PCT16	52
PCT17	75
PCT17A—PCT17I	75

Chapter 6. Summary Table Outlines

"Emergency and transitional shelters (701–702)" was inadvertently included in matrices PCT16, PCT17, and PCT17A through PCT17I of Chapter 6, Summary Table Outlines. This line is now deleted.

June 2001

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 2

The telephone number for Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau has changed. The new number is 301-763-INFO (4636). Pages 1–3, 2–4, A–21, E–1, E–4, E–7, and F–1 were replaced to reflect this change.

Chapter 6, Table (Matrix) Outlines

Table (matrix) cell counts and codes were corrected on the following pages:

- Page 6–68

  PCT16 — cell count was changed to [52]

- Page 6–69

  "Other noninstitutional group quarters" — codes were changed to (604, 701-706, 904-905, 909, 911)

- Page 6–70

  PCT17 — cell count was changed to [75]

  "Other noninstitutional group quarters" — codes were changed to (604, 701-706, 801-810, 900-906, 908-909, 911)

- Page 6–84 through Page 6–88

  PCT17A through PCT17I — cell count was changed to [75]

  "Other noninstitutional group quarters" — codes were changed to (604, 701-706, 801-810, 900-906, 908-909, 911)

Chapter 7, Data Dictionary Table (Matrix) Section

- Page 7–48 was replaced because the continuation line, "Related child—Con.," inadvertently included the data dictionary reference name, segment, and MAX size.
- Page 7–87 was replaced because the continuation line, "In households—Con.," inadvertently included the data dictionary reference name, segment, and MAX size.
- The data in the following matrices include 1 or 2 expressed decimals as shown below:

P13.	1 expressed decimal	Page 7–41
P13A. – P13I.	1 expressed decimal	Pages 7–65 and 7–66
P17.	2 expressed decimals	Page 7–42
P17A. – P17I.	2 expressed decimals	Pages 7–68 and 7–69
P33.	2 expressed decimals	Page 7–49
P33A. – P3I.	2 expressed decimals	Pages 7–94 and 7–95
H12.	2 expressed decimals	Page 7–236
H12A. – H12I.	2 expressed decimals	Pages 7–242 and 7–243

- Page 7–236 was replaced because two lines in table (matrix) H14 did not show the data dictionary reference name, segment, and MAX size.

July 2001

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 3

This user update is described on our Web site (www.census.gov) as:

Technical Note on Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data From the 1990 and 2000 Censuses

The release of data in the SF 1 files from the 2000 census has brought with it a number of analyses documenting change that has occurred since the last census was conducted in 1990. While many of the variables and processes between the two censuses are comparable, some are not, and direct comparison of some estimates may lead to misleading conclusions. This note discusses one such topic, that of "unmarried partners," and advises that for some analyses — those involving unmarried same-sex partners — direct comparison of the 1990 and 2000 estimates is not substantively valid.

The household relationship item in both the 1990 and the 2000 censuses offered many ways of identifying how other people in the household were related to the householder (the person in whose name the house is owned or rented). Categories included spouse, child or other relative of the householder, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, and unmarried partner. In all circumstances, the respondent was asked to choose the category that best represented how other members of the household were related to the householder.

In both censuses, the "spouse" and "unmarried partner" response categories were defined and asked the same way. However, there were important differences in data processing that mean that some of the data are not comparable, limiting the usefulness of comparisons of the number of same-sex unmarried partners between these two censuses.

In both censuses, if a person was identified as the "spouse" of the householder and was the same sex as the householder, the "spouse" response was flagged for further review and allocation, that is, assignment of a value other than that originally reported, based on other data on the form. In 1990, the edit and allocation procedures did not allow same-sex "spouse" combinations to occur, thus resulting in the allocation of one of these two items in order to achieve editing consistency among the responses.

Processing steps were changed for Census 2000 for households that contained same-sex "spouses." If the person with the "spouse" category was the same sex as the householder and if neither person had their sex previously allocated, a relationship response of "spouse" was allocated as an "unmarried partner" response. Since marital status was no longer on the short form, its given value could not be considered (or modified) in this allocation procedure as it had been in 1990.

Data allocation is a standard statistical practice that is followed by most data collection agencies. Data on the relationship item (as other items) were subject to allocation in the census, as they are in virtually all Census Bureau surveys. In 1990, the marital status item was available on the 100 percent (short) form and aided in both the evaluation of the consistency of responses between the householder and the "spouse," and in the subsequent allocation procedure. The 1990 procedure allocated responses via a statistical model that distributed allocated responses from answers given by respondents in a proximate geographic area. This procedure used key demographic data from the census form, including marital status, as stratifying factors to provide a reasonable distribution of allocated responses. This procedure, while ensuring that no same-sex spouse response could be subsequently allocated, produced a set of allocated responses that could have included an "unmarried partner" response as well as any other response that was consistent with the age/sex/marital status profile of the respondent. This would include being allocated as a sibling or a relative, for example, or if the age differences were far enough apart (15 or more years), even a parent or child of the householder.

Three principal factors affected our decision to take this approach for Census 2000.

1. Same-sex spouse responses were flagged as invalid to comply with the 1996 Federal Defense of Marriage Act (H.R. 3396) passed by the 104th Congress. This act instructs all federal agencies only to recognize opposite-sex marriages for the purposes of enacting any agency programs. In order for Census Bureau data to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex spouse responses were invalidated. The legislation defines marriage and spouse as follows:

   "In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word 'marriage' means only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word 'spouse' refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or wife."

   In order for the Census Bureau to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex "spouse" responses were invalidated.

2. The second issue was statistical in nature. The principal basis of any good statistical allocation routine rests on the selection of the stratifying or input factors to provide a good statistical model. Without marital status data on the 100 percent form in Census 2000, the allocation routine would be relatively weak. Since many partners are roughly the same age, a statistical routine without marital status as one of its factors would have likely resulted in an overestimate of adult siblings or relatives, as the majority of people living in households are relatives, and this is the population from which we would draw our allocated responses. Additionally, if the same-sex partners were more than 15 years difference in age, the statistical routine would have likely allocated the invalidated "spouse" response as either a "child" or "parent" of the householder, as these types of relatives predominate in households in this age range of differences. This was an unacceptable outcome, as it would actually destroy the intent of the original "spouse" response, which clearly indicated a nonparental type of relationship. It should be noted that the "spouse" response on the form is assumed to be deliberate — not accidental — as it was the first response category on the question and was not placed between other possible response categories that may have been meant to be marked, such as housemates or roomers.

3. The third factor took into consideration that couples in long term same-sex relationships may consider themselves as "married partners" and thus respond as such on the census form. In addition, at the time of writing the editing program for Census 2000, there were several challenges in the courts concerning the legality of same-sex marriages. Clearly, we could not ignore the fact that same-sex spouse responses were going to be recorded during Census 2000. In light of these social and legal aspects — and the lack of a key variable in the statistical allocation routine (marital status) — the assignment of same-sex "married" couples to the same-sex "unmarried partner" category was the procedure chosen for the editing process. We were adverse to a randomized allocation of these responses after people had clearly marked a close relationship preference on the census form.

   As a result of these changes in the processing routine, estimates of same-sex unmarried partners are not comparable between the 1990 and 2000 census. We believe 2000 census estimates of this category are better estimates than those produced in 1990. It should also be noted that estimates of opposite-sex unmarried partners, however, were not affected by these editing procedures and changes and are comparable between the two censuses.

For further information on this topic, please contact the Fertility and Family Statistics Branch on 301-457-2416.

July 2001

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 4

Chapter 4, Summary Level Sequence Chart

The following summary levels were corrected on the following pages:

- Page 4–3, Advance National Summary File 1

  060 was changed to—060 State-County-County Subdivision

  070 was changed to—070 State-County-County Subdivision–Place/Remainder

- Page 4–5, Final National Summary File 1

  060 was changed to—060 State-County-County Subdivision

  070 was changed to—070 State-County-County Subdivision–Place/Remainder

August 2001

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 5

Alaskan Athabascan

The following corrections were made to the spelling of Alaskan Athabascan:

Chapter 6, Summary Table Outlines

- Page 6-60, Matrix PCT1 Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan
- Page 6-61, Matrix PCT2
  Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan
- Page 6-62, Matrix PCT3
  Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan

Chapter 7, Data Dictionary

- Page 7-106, Matrix PCT1
  Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan
- Page 7-107, Matrix PCT2
  Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan
- Page 7-108, Matrix PCT3
  Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan

Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics

- Page B-13
  Alaskan Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan

Appendix G, Code Lists

- Page G-21
  Oregon Athabaskan was changed to Oregon Athabascan

August 2001

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 6 – Updated January 2003

In October 2001, the technical documentation note below was issued. However, the number of data items for file 33 was incorrectly stated. The correct number of data items for file 33 is 228. Page 2–4 in Chapter 2, How to Use This File was replaced to reflect the change in Figure 2–2, File/Table Segmentation.

Appendix A, Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts, Minor Civil Divisions

The following paragraphs were added to the description of Minor Civil Divisions on page A-14:

In eight MCD states (Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) the MCD townships serve as general-purpose local governments but do not have the ability to perform all the governmental functions as incorporated places. This category also includes the counties in American Samoa. Missouri is exceptional in that it has a minority of townships that serve as general-purpose governments (the majority of townships in Missouri fall into the category described below).

In the remaining eight MCD states (Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia), the counties containing precincts in Illinois and Nebraska, the townships in Williamson County, Illinois, and the majority of townships in Missouri, the MCDs are geographic subdivisions of the counties, and are not governmental units. The MCDs in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas (except American Samoa) also fall into this classification.

Chapter 2, How to Use This File

The number of data items in Figure 2-2, File/Table Segmentation was incorrectly stated. The correct number of data items for files 04, 15, 33, 34, 35, and 36 follows. Page 2-4 was replaced to reflect these changes.

File name	Number of data items
04	149
15	196
33	225
34	225
35	225
36	75

Chapter 6, Summary Table Outlines

American Indian and Alaska Native tribe codes were corrected for matrices PCT1, PCT2, and PCT3. Pages 6-59 through 6-62 were replaced.

October 2001

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 7

Table P26F

The universe for table P26F was corrected to add the word "race." It was corrected from "Universe: Households with a householder who is Some other alone" to "Universe: Households with a householder who is Some other race alone" in both Chapter 6, Summary Table Outlines (page 6-31) and Chapter 7, Data Dictionary (page 7-72).

October 2001

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 8

Appendix A, Census Geographic Terms and Concepts

Page A–8 was replaced because the first paragraph in the Area Measurement section stated that to convert square kilometers to square miles, divide by 2.58999. The correct number to divide by is 2.589988.

February 2002

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 9

Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics

Page B–14 was replaced because the last sentence in the section "Two or more races" was deleted as follows: "Additionally, in some data products, data showing characteristics of the population by race for people reporting the four most commonly reported race combinations will be shown without a population threshold."

June 2002

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 10

Chapter 4, Summary Level Sequence Chart

Page 4–5 was replaced for the Final National File because summary level 276 was incorrectly aligned with summary level 275.

August 2002

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 11

Chapter 1, Abstract

The National Files (Advance and Final) section under “Geographic Content” was corrected to indicate that the files provide summaries for all county subdivisions and places, not just those of 10,000 or more population.

August 2002

Summary File 1
Technical Documentation Note 12

Chapter 4. Summary Level Sequence Chart

The summary level sequence chart (Chapter 4) in the Summary File 1 technical documentation was corrected for Congressional Districts (summary level 500). The geographic components for Congressional Districts are now listed correctly as "00" for the state summary files and "00, 52-59, 64-71, 84, and 89-95" for the final national summary file.

September 2002

Summary File 2
Data Note 1

Summary File 2, Table PCT5 provides data on the distribution by sex and age of people who live in households. When this table is shown for a particular race, Hispanic or Latino origin, or American Indian or Alaska Native tribe, the data are tallied according to the race, Hispanic or Latino origin, or American Indian or Alaska Native tribe of the householder. For example, when the table is presented for Asian alone, the data represent all people in households with an Asian alone householder, even if not all people in the household are Asian alone.

The presentation of data in SF 2, Table PCT5 is in contrast to Summary File 1, Tables PCT13(A-I), which show data on the distribution by sex and age. These data represent the race, Hispanic or Latino origin, or American Indian or Alaska Native tribe of each person in the household. For example, in SF 1, Table PCT13D, the data represent all people who live in households who are Asian alone, whether or not the householder is Asian alone.

May 2002

Summary File 2

INDEX TO SUMMARY FILE 2 GEOGRAPHY NOTES

Note	Geographic area
1	Alaska
2	California
3	Connecticut
4	Florida
5	Georgia
6	Nebraska
7	Tennessee
8	Wisconsin

Summary File 2
Geography Note 1

Alaska: 02

Nelson Lagoon Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) (AIANHH 7025) erroneously contains block 2010, census tract 1 (000100) in Aleutians East census area (01598), Aleutians East Borough (013). This block should have not been coded to any ANVSA (9999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 02-003

May 2001

Summary File 2
Geography Note 2

California: 06

Los Angeles city (FIPS code 44000) erroneously contains block 1011, census tract 4002.03 (400203) in East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 90810), Los Angeles County (FIPS code 037), CA (FIPS code 06). This block should have been coded to the place Balance of East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 99999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

May 2001

Summary File 2
Geography Note 3

Connecticut: 09

The place record, Balance of Milford town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2999, census tract 1502 (150200) in Milford town (FIPS code 47535), New Haven County (FIPS code 009), CT (FIPS code 09). This block should have been coded to place Milford city (balance) (FIPS code 47515). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 09-001

May 2001

Summary File 2
Geography Note 4

Florida: 12

Yeehaw Junction CDP (FIPS code 78975) in St. Cloud CCD (FIPS code 93029), Osceola County (FIPS code 097), FL (FIPS code 12) should be named Buenaventura Lakes with FIPS code 09415. In 1990, this area was named Buena Ventura Lakes (FIPS code 09415). The area that should have been Yeehaw Junction CDP was erroneously not defined and does not appear in any Census 2000 products.

Internal Errata ID 12-001

May 2001

Summary File 2
Geography Note 5

Georgia: 13

The place record Balance of Athens CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2021 and 2023, census tract 1305 (130500) in Athens CCD (FIPS code 90138), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to Bogart town (FIPS code 09068).

The place record Balance of Winterville CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1008 and 1009, census tract 1406 (140600) in Winterville CCD (93402), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to the place Athens-Clarke County (balance) (FIPS code 03440). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 13-001

May 2001

Summary File 2
Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

May 2001

Summary File 2
Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

The place record Balance of Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1001 and 1008, census tract 171 (017100) in Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 92200), Davidson County (FIPS code 037), TN (FIPS code 47). Both blocks should have been coded to place Nashville-Davidson (balance) (FIPS code 52006). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 47-001

May 2001

Summary File 2
Geography Note 8

Wisconsin: 55

The county subdivision of Scott town (FIPS code 72200), in place Balance of Scott town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2048, 2063, and 2064, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009), WI (FIPS code 55). These blocks should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675).

The county subdivision of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 63075), in place Balance of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2049, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009). This block should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 55-001

May 2001

Summary File 2
Technical Documentation Note 1

This user update is described on our Web site (www.census.gov) as:

Technical Note on Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data From the 1990 and 2000 Censuses

The release of data in the SF 1 files from the 2000 census has brought with it a number of analyses documenting change that has occurred since the last census was conducted in 1990. While many of the variables and processes between the two censuses are comparable, some are not, and direct comparison of some estimates may lead to misleading conclusions. This note discusses one such topic, that of "unmarried partners," and advises that for some analyses — those involving unmarried same-sex partners — direct comparison of the 1990 and 2000 estimates is not substantively valid.

The household relationship item in both the 1990 and the 2000 censuses offered many ways of identifying how other people in the household were related to the householder (the person in whose name the house is owned or rented). Categories included spouse, child or other relative of the householder, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, and unmarried partner. In all circumstances, the respondent was asked to choose the category that best represented how other members of the household were related to the householder.

In both censuses, the "spouse" and "unmarried partner" response categories were defined and asked the same way. However, there were important differences in data processing that mean that some of the data are not comparable, limiting the usefulness of comparisons of the number of same-sex unmarried partners between these two censuses.

In both censuses, if a person was identified as the "spouse" of the householder and was the same sex as the householder, the "spouse" response was flagged for further review and allocation, that is, assignment of a value other than that originally reported, based on other data on the form. In 1990, the edit and allocation procedures did not allow same-sex "spouse" combinations to occur, thus resulting in the allocation of one of these two items in order to achieve editing consistency among the responses.

Processing steps were changed for Census 2000 for households that contained same-sex "spouses." If the person with the "spouse" category was the same sex as the householder and if neither person had their sex previously allocated, a relationship response of "spouse" was allocated as an "unmarried partner" response. Since marital status was no longer on the short form, its given value could not be considered (or modified) in this allocation procedure as it had been in 1990.

Data allocation is a standard statistical practice that is followed by most data collection agencies. Data on the relationship item (as other items) were subject to allocation in the census, as they are in virtually all Census Bureau surveys. In 1990, the marital status item was available on the 100 percent (short) form and aided in both the evaluation of the consistency of responses between the householder and the "spouse," and in the subsequent allocation procedure. The 1990 procedure allocated responses via a statistical model that distributed allocated responses from answers given by respondents in a proximate geographic area. This procedure used key demographic data from the census form, including marital status, as stratifying factors to provide a reasonable distribution of allocated responses. This procedure, while ensuring that no same-sex spouse response could be subsequently allocated, produced a set of allocated responses that could have included an "unmarried partner" response as well as any other response that was consistent with the age/sex/marital status profile of the respondent. This would include being allocated as a sibling or a relative, for example, or if the age differences were far enough apart (15 or more years), even a parent or child of the householder.

Three principal factors affected our decision to take this approach for Census 2000.

1. Same-sex spouse responses were flagged as invalid to comply with the 1996 Federal Defense of Marriage Act (H.R. 3396) passed by the 104th Congress. This act instructs all federal agencies only to recognize opposite-sex marriages for the purposes of enacting any agency programs. In order for Census Bureau data to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex spouse responses were invalidated. The legislation defines marriage and spouse as follows:

   "In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word 'marriage' means only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word 'spouse' refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or wife."

   In order for the Census Bureau to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex "spouse" responses were invalidated.

2. The second issue was statistical in nature. The principal basis of any good statistical allocation routine rests on the selection of the stratifying or input factors to provide a good statistical model. Without marital status data on the 100 percent form in Census 2000, the allocation routine would be relatively weak. Since many partners are roughly the same age, a statistical routine without marital status as one of its factors would have likely resulted in an overestimate of adult siblings or relatives, as the majority of people living in households are relatives, and this is the population from which we would draw our allocated responses. Additionally, if the same-sex partners were more than 15 years difference in age, the statistical routine would have likely allocated the invalidated "spouse" response as either a "child" or "parent" of the householder, as these types of relatives predominate in households in this age range of differences. This was an unacceptable outcome, as it would actually destroy the intent of the original "spouse" response, which clearly indicated a nonparental type of relationship. It should be noted that the "spouse" response on the form is assumed to be deliberate — not accidental — as it was the first response category on the question and was not placed between other possible response categories that may have been meant to be marked, such as housemates or roomers.

3. The third factor took into consideration that couples in long term same-sex relationships may consider themselves as "married partners" and thus respond as such on the census form. In addition, at the time of writing the editing program for Census 2000, there were several challenges in the courts concerning the legality of same-sex marriages. Clearly, we could not ignore the fact that same-sex spouse responses were going to be recorded during Census 2000. In light of these social and legal aspects — and the lack of a key variable in the statistical allocation routine (marital status) — the assignment of same-sex "married" couples to the same-sex "unmarried partner" category was the procedure chosen for the editing process. We were adverse to a randomized allocation of these responses after people had clearly marked a close relationship preference on the census form.

   As a result of these changes in the processing routine, estimates of same-sex unmarried partners are not comparable between the 1990 and 2000 census. We believe 2000 census estimates of this category are better estimates than those produced in 1990. It should also be noted that estimates of opposite-sex unmarried partners, however, were not affected by these editing procedures and changes and are comparable between the two censuses.

For further information on this topic, please contact the Fertility and Family Statistics Branch on 301-457-2416.

July 2001

Summary File 2
Technical Documentation Note 2

Appendix A, Census Geographic Terms and Concepts

Page A–8 was replaced because the first paragraph in the Area Measurement section stated that to convert square kilometers to square miles, divide by 2.58999. The correct number to divide by is 2.589988.

February 2002

Summary File 2
Technical Documentation Note 3

Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics

Page B–14 was replaced because the last sentence in the section "Two or more races" was deleted as follows: "Additionally, in some data products, data showing characteristics of the population by race for people reporting the four most commonly reported race combinations will be shown without a population threshold."

June 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 1

On the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire, individuals could report more than one type of disability. Summary File 3 Table P41, Age by Types of Disability for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over With Disabilities, has as its universe the total disabilities tallied. Each line of the table represents the number of occurrences of a particular disability, and the numbers should be interpreted with care. For example, the second line of data in the table titled "Total disabilities tallied for people 5 to 15 years" does not refer to the number of people 5 to 15 years old, or to the number of people 5 to 15 with a disability. Rather it is the sum of the number of all disabilities reported among the 5 to 15 year old population. Lines in the table referencing specific disabilities are more easily interpreted. The third line in the table titled "Sensory disability," for example, refers to the number of sensory disabilities reported among people 5 to 15 years (or the number of people 5 to 15 years old with a sensory disability).

Data users wanting to know the percent of civilian noninstitutionalized people 5 to 15 years old with, for example, a sensory disability should divide line 3 from Table P41 with the sum of lines 3 and 27 from Table P42, Sex by Age by Disability Status by Employment Status for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over. Data users wanting to know the same percentages for one of the nine race or Hispanic or Latino origin groups should use Tables PCT67A-I and Tables PCT68A-I, as appropriate.

June 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 2

Users may find slight differences in aggregate earnings for households between the Demographic Profile and Summary File 3 and related products. These differences are due to the treatment of offsetting positive and negative amounts for household members. Whenever offsetting values occurred, the Demographic Profile assigned these households a value zero while Summary File 3 and related products assigned a value of one dollar. The assignment of one dollar allows users to distinguish those households that had earnings from those households that did not have earnings. This will have little effect, if any, on mean household earnings.

June 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 3

Users may find slight differences in the Occupants Per Room calculations between the Demographic Profile and Summary File 3, Summary File 4, and related products. “Occupants per room” is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The Summary File 3 products correctly used a topcode value of “10 rooms” for those occupied housing units with “9 or more rooms.” In the Demographic Profiles, an incorrect topcode value of “9 rooms” was used.

June 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 4 – Updated December 2002

In July 2002, the Census Bureau issued the following Data Note 4 regarding the Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) data:

> The Census Bureau is aware there may be a problem or problems in the employment-status data of Census 2000 Summary File 3 (including tables P38, P43-46, PCT35, P149A-1, P150A-I, PCT35, PCT69A-1, and PCT 70A-1). The labor force data for some places where colleges are located appear to overstate the number in the labor force, the number unemployed, and the percent unemployed, probably because of reporting or processing errors. The exact cause is unknown, but the Census Bureau will continue to research the problem.

Our further research into this "college-town" issue indicates that the problem extended beyond places with colleges to the country in general. We learned that it stems from the tendency of many working-age people living in civilian noninstitutional group quarters (GQ), such as college dormitories, worker dormitories, and group homes (for the mentally ill or physically handicapped), to exhibit a particular pattern of entries to the employment questions in Census 2000.[1] We now estimate that the pattern affected the employment data for about 15 percent of the civilian noninstitutional GQ population 16 years of age and over in the United States, or around 500,000 people. It had an impact on the Census 2000 labor force statistics for the entire country, but its effects were most visible and substantial for places, such as college towns, with high concentrations of people living in civilian noninstitutional group quarters.

In Census 2000, the majority of people in the GQ population were enumerated by the Individual Census Report (ICR) form, which collected employment data in a battery of six questions (questions 23, 27a-e). The responses to these questions were captured and fed into a set of rules (called the Employment Status Recode (ESR) edit) that used the combined information from all six questions to assign each person to one of the following four employment-status categories: not in universe (all people less than 16 years old), employed, unemployed, and not in labor force.

For a significant segment of the GQ population, a so-called "3/3" response pattern was entered into the ESR edit.[2] This pattern is shown in the following table:

3/3 Input Pattern From ICR Forms

Question numberon ICR	Question wording	Entry
23	LAST WEEK, did you do ANY work for either pay or profit?	Missing
27a	LAST WEEK, were you on layoff from a job?	Missing
27b	LAST WEEK, were you TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?	Missing
27c	(For people on layoff) Have you been informed that you will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?	Yes
27d	Have you been looking for work during the last four weeks?	Yes
27e	LAST WEEK, could you have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?	Yes

[1] The pattern also appeared frequently for people in institutional group quarters, such as prisons and juvenile institutions, but because of the way employment categories are defined, it had no impact on the employment data for these people.

[2] "3/3" refers to the fact that the responses to the first three questions, which appeared on page 4 of the ICR, are all missing; and those responses to the last three questions, which were on page 5 of the ICR, are all "yes."

The 3/3 pattern represents an incomplete set of information, since entries to the first three questions are missing. The ESR edit assigned people with this pattern to the "unemployed" category, because the edit had three built-in assumptions:

1. The respondents saw and reacted to each and every question in the employment series;
2. The 3/3 pattern represented the faithful recording of actual responses (or nonresponses) to the questions; and
3. People who responded in this manner were more likely to meet the official criteria for the "unemployed" category than for any other category.[3]

Our research has revealed that most of the GQ cases with the 3/3 pattern may not have met one of the first two assumptions. We are still investigating, but we think that, in most cases, the pattern resulted from anomalies in the data collection or processing systems. Unfortunately, we cannot test our hypothesis by comparing the 3/3 pattern with actual reports from the respondents. The images of the filled-out ICR's will not be accessible until the completion, in 2006 at the earliest, of the Census Bureau's project to image the forms for delivery to the National Archives.

The potential effect of the ESR outcome for the 3/3 pattern is to increase the count of unemployed people at the expense of the counts of the employed and the not-in-labor-force groups. We have done some research to estimate the potential impact of the phenomenon on the labor force data for the nation as a whole. Our preliminary estimates are that it may have incorrectly decreased the number of employed people by about 235,000 (the number of employed in SF3 was 129.7 million), reduced the number of people not in the labor force by 285,000 (SF3 figure of 78.3 million), increased the number of unemployed by 519,000 (SF3 figure of 7.9 million), and raised the unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point (SF3 figure was 5.8 percent).

Comparatively, the impact of the phenomenon on areas below the national level may be much greater, depending upon the relative size of the GQ population within the given area. The Census 2000 unemployment rate for the city of Williamsburg, Virginia, for example, was 41.7 percent. Our research indicated that this rate resulted primarily from the prevalence of the 3/3 pattern among residents of college dormitories, who make up a large percentage of the city's population.

We will continue our research and report on further findings as they become available.

[3]They reported that they were looking for work and could have started a job last week. Because they did not report whether they had a job last week (people with a job are classified as "employed"), it is reasonable to classify them as "unemployed."

Summary File 3
Data Note 5

In Summary File 3 (SF 3), data are not available for four tables when using the geographic component[1] rural farm (geographic component 49). These tables are:

P3. 100-Percent Count of the Population
P4. Percent of the Population in Sample
H3. 100-Percent Count of Housing Units
H4. Percent of Housing Units in Sample by Occupancy Status

This is because these tables refer to a 100-percent count, and the concept of farm residence[2] is defined based on answers available only on the sample (long-form) questionnaire. Tables P3, P4, H3, and H4 are zero-filled for the rural farm geographic component. Also zero-filled are fields for land area, water area, population count (100-percent), housing unit count (100-percent), and internal points (latitude and longitude) in the geographic header record[3].

For the remaining tables in SF 3, characteristics data are available for the rural farm geographic component. In the SF 3 state-level files, the rural farm data are available for states (summary level[4] 040) and counties (summary level 050). In the SF 3 national file, these data are available for the United States (summary level 010), regions (020), divisions (030), and states (040).

This note applies to the following data products:

- All SF 3 files available at the Census Bureau's FTP site.
- SF 3 CD-ROMs and DVDs.
- American FactFinder SF 3 detailed tables (geographic identifier for state geographic components)

[1]Geographic components and their codes are listed in the *Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 7 (Data Dictionary, Footnote Section).
[2]Detailed explanations of subject characteristics are found in the *Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation* in Appendix B (Definitions of Subject Characteristics).
[3]A description of the geographic header record is found in the *Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 2 (How to Use This File).
[4]Complete summary level information is in the *Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 4 (Summary Level Sequence Chart).

July 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 6

COMPARING SF 3 ESTIMATES WITH CORRESPONDING VALUES IN SF 1 AND SF 2

As in earlier censuses, the responses from the sample of households reporting on long forms must be weighted to reflect the entire population. Specifically, each responding household represents, on average, six or seven other households who reported using short forms.

One consequence of the weighting procedures is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

In order to release as much useful information as possible, statisticians must balance a number of factors. In particular, for Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census created weighting areas—geographic areas from which about two hundred or more long forms were completed—which are large enough to produce good quality estimates. If smaller weighting areas had been used, the confidence intervals around the estimates would have been significantly wider, rendering many estimates less useful due to their lower reliability.

The disadvantage of using weighting areas this large is that, for smaller geographic areas within them, the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF 1 or SF 2. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

The differences between the long form estimates in SF 3 and values in SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF 3 will, however, match the SF 1 and SF 2 counts for larger geographic areas such as counties and states, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

This phenomenon also occurred for the 1990 Census, although in that case, the weighting areas included relatively small places. As a result, the long form estimates matched the short form counts for those places, but the confidence intervals around the estimates of characteristics collected only on the long form were often significantly wider (as a percentage of the estimate).

SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas; whereas, SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas such as tracts and small places that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often do exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

August 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 7

The following new section was added to Chapter 8, Accuracy of the Data.

CONSISTENCY WITH COMPLETE COUNTS

As described earlier, Census 2000 long form data were collected on a sample basis. Cities and incorporated places were used to determine sampling rates to support estimates for these areas. As a result, each city, incorporated place, school district, and county had addresses selected in the long form sample.

To produce estimates from the long form data, weighting was performed at the weighting area level. In forming weighting areas, trade-offs between reliability, consistency of the estimates, and complexity of the implementation were considered. The decision was made to form weighting areas consisting of small geographic areas with at least 400 sample persons (or about 200 or more completed long forms) that do not cross county boundaries. No other boundary constraints were imposed. Thus, total population estimates from the long form data will agree with census counts reported in SF 1 and SF 2 for the weighting area, county, and other higher geographic areas obtained by combining either weighting areas or counties. Differences between long form estimates of characteristics in the SF 3 and their corresponding values in the SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for small places, tracts, and block groups. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

Because the weighting areas were formed at a smaller geographic level, any differential nonresponse to long form questionnaires by demographic groups or geographical areas included in a weighting area may introduce differences in complete counts (SF 1 and SF 2) and the SF 3 total population estimates. Also, an insufficient number of sample cases in the weighting matrix cells could lead to differences in SF 1, SF 2, and SF 3 population totals. Thus, differences between the census and SF 3 counts are typical and expected.

In 1990, separate tabulations were not prepared for small areas below a certain size. In contrast, Census 2000 tabulations are being prepared for all areas to maximize data availability. This approach may lead to a greater number of anomalous results than what may have been observed with tabulations released from the 1990 census. A similar phenomenon occurred in the 1990 census when weighting areas respected city and place boundaries. Census counts differed from the long form data estimates in small places. As expected, these differences were sometimes large.

The SF 1 tables provide the official census count of the number of people in an area. The SF 3 tables provide estimates of the proportion of people with specific characteristics, such as occupation, disability, or educational attainment. The total number of people in the SF 3 table is provided for use as the denominator, or base, for these proportions. Estimates in the SF 3 tables give the best estimates of the proportion of people with a particular characteristic, but the census count is the official count of how many people are in the area.

The SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas; whereas, SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas, such as tracts and small places, that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

August 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 8

Median incomes for nonfamily households by race, Tables 156A through P156I, were calculated from a 38-category income distribution rather than the standard 39-category income distribution. The 38-category distribution collapsed the two highest categories ($175,000 - $199,999 and $200,000 and over) into a single category of $175,000 and over.

August 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 9

Census 2000 Summary File 3 CD-ROMs
Census 2000 Data Engine Software
Output | Create Output As Summary

The Census 2000 Summary File 3 database contains several tables of normalized data items, such as P53–Median Household Income in 1999, P82–Per Capita Income in 1999, and H18–Average Household Size of Occupied Housing Units by Tenure. In general, the **Census 2000 Data Engine** software's **Create Output As Summary** function recognizes normalized data items and presents them as weighted averages of the summarized geographic components using the 100 percent population or housing count as the weighting factor. However, the version of the Census 2000 Data Engine software used on the Summary File 3 State CD-ROMs fails to recognize **Per Capita** as a one of the normalization techniques and performs a standard summation. This applies only to tables P82 and P157A through P157I. The Per Capita Income value displayed on the **DP–3, Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics,** is derived from the formula (P083001/P001001) rather than (P082001) as originally specified so that **Create Output As Summary** will perform correctly. The Summary File 3 DVD will contain a version of the software that performs a correct summation for Per Capita tables.

September 2002

Summary File 3
Data Note 10

The SF 3 table PCT55 data for "Nonfamily householders," nonfamily householders "Not living alone," and "Other unrelated individuals" have been removed. These data were removed because some respondents who were tallied as nonfamily householders "Not living alone" should have been tallied as "Other unrelated individuals." In American FactFinder, the data have been replaced with the symbol "(E)." In the files on the Census Bureau's FTP site, the data have been replaced with the value 999999999. The correct data will appear in SF 4 table PCT153.

February 2003

Summary File 3

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Summary File 3
Geography Note 1

Alaska: 02

Nelson Lagoon Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) (AIANHH 7025) erroneously contains block 2010, census tract 1 (000100) in Aleutians East census area (01598), Aleutians East Borough (013). This block should have not been coded to any ANVSA (9999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 02-003

May 2001

Summary File 3
Geography Note 2

California: 06

Los Angeles city (FIPS code 44000) erroneously contains block 1011, census tract 4002.03 (400203) in East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 90810), Los Angeles County (FIPS code 037), CA (FIPS code 06). This block should have been coded to the place Balance of East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 99999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

May 2001

Summary File 3
Geography Note 3

Connecticut: 09

The place record, Balance of Milford town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2999, census tract 1502 (150200) in Milford town (FIPS code 47535), New Haven County (FIPS code 009), CT (FIPS code 09). This block should have been coded to place Milford city (balance) (FIPS code 47515). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 09-001

May 2001

Summary File 3
Geography Note 4

Florida: 12

Yeehaw Junction CDP (FIPS code 78975) in St. Cloud CCD (FIPS code 93029), Osceola County (FIPS code 097), FL (FIPS code 12) should be named Buenaventura Lakes with FIPS code 09415. In 1990, this area was named Buena Ventura Lakes (FIPS code 09415). The area that should have been Yeehaw Junction CDP was erroneously not defined and does not appear in any Census 2000 products.

Internal Errata ID 12-001

May 2001

Summary File 3
Geography Note 5

Georgia: 13

The place record Balance of Athens CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2021 and 2023, census tract 1305 (130500) in Athens CCD (FIPS code 90138), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to Bogart town (FIPS code 09068).

The place record Balance of Winterville CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1008 and 1009, census tract 1406 (140600) in Winterville CCD (93402), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to the place Athens-Clarke County (balance) (FIPS code 03440). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 13-001

May 2001

Summary File 3
Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

May 2001

Summary File 3
Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

The place record Balance of Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1001 and 1008, census tract 171 (017100) in Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 92200), Davidson County (FIPS code 037), TN (FIPS code 47). Both blocks should have been coded to place Nashville-Davidson (balance) (FIPS code 52006). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 47-001

May 2001

Summary File 3
Geography Note 8

Wisconsin: 55

The county subdivision of Scott town (FIPS code 72200), in place Balance of Scott town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2048, 2063, and 2064, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009), WI (FIPS code 55). These blocks should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675).

The county subdivision of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 63075), in place Balance of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2049, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009). This block should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 55-001

May 2001

Summary File 3
Technical Documentation Note 1

APPENDIX B, DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

School enrollment and type of school

In the comparability section, the third sentence in the third paragraph was replaced. The sentence was corrected to read: "Most of the published enrollment figures referred to people 5 to 20 years old in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and later years."

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999

The second sentence in the first paragraph was corrected to read: "The ratio is computed separately for each unit and is rounded to the nearest whole percentage."

August 2002

Summary File 3
Technical Documentation Note 2

Chapter 8, Accuracy of the Data, was updated to reflect the fact that Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas were replaced for Census 2000 by entities called Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas.

October 2002

Summary File 3
Technical Documentation Note 3

Value, Price Asked was erroneously omitted from the list of aggregates subject to rounding on page B–69. The technical documentation has been corrected.

October 2002

Summary File 3
Technical Documentation Note 4

Cell 3 of Table HCT35B, Kitchen Facilities (Black or African American Alone Householder) in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 was corrected to read “Lacking complete kitchen facilities.” instead of “Lacking complete plumbing facilities.”

November 2002

Summary File 3
Technical Documentation Note 5

Table HCT6, Tenure by Year Structure Built by Units in Structure, on page 7-453 was corrected to read “Renter occupied—Con.” instead of “Owner occupied—Con.”

November 2002

Summary File 3
Technical Documentation Note 6

The indentation of the “Management of companies and enterprises:” line of the Industry code list found in Appendix G was changed so that it is aligned with the “Administrative and support and waste management services:” line.

January 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent) Data Note 1

This user update is described on our Web site (www.census.gov) as:

Technical Note on Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data From the 1990 and 2000 Censuses

The release of data in the SF 1 files from the 2000 census has brought with it a number of analyses documenting change that has occurred since the last census was conducted in 1990. While many of the variables and processes between the two censuses are comparable, some are not, and direct comparison of some estimates may lead to misleading conclusions. This note discusses one such topic, that of "unmarried partners," and advises that for some analyses — those involving unmarried same-sex partners — direct comparison of the 1990 and 2000 estimates is not substantively valid.

The household relationship item in both the 1990 and the 2000 censuses offered many ways of identifying how other people in the household were related to the householder (the person in whose name the house is owned or rented). Categories included spouse, child or other relative of the householder, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, and unmarried partner. In all circumstances, the respondent was asked to choose the category that best represented how other members of the household were related to the householder.

In both censuses, the "spouse" and "unmarried partner" response categories were defined and asked the same way. However, there were important differences in data processing that mean that some of the data are not comparable, limiting the usefulness of comparisons of the number of same-sex unmarried partners between these two censuses.

In both censuses, if a person was identified as the "spouse" of the householder and was the same sex as the householder, the "spouse" response was flagged for further review and allocation, that is, assignment of a value other than that originally reported, based on other data on the form. In 1990, the edit and allocation procedures did not allow same-sex "spouse" combinations to occur, thus resulting in the allocation of one of these two items in order to achieve editing consistency among the responses.

Processing steps were changed for Census 2000 for households that contained same-sex "spouses." If the person with the "spouse" category was the same sex as the householder and if neither person had their sex previously allocated, a relationship response of "spouse" was allocated as an "unmarried partner" response. Since marital status was no longer on the short form, its given value could not be considered (or modified) in this allocation procedure as it had been in 1990.

Data allocation is a standard statistical practice that is followed by most data collection agencies. Data on the relationship item (as other items) were subject to allocation in the census, as they are in virtually all Census Bureau surveys. In 1990, the marital status item was available on the 100 percent (short) form and aided in both the evaluation of the consistency of responses between the householder and the "spouse," and in the subsequent allocation procedure. The 1990 procedure allocated responses via a statistical model that distributed allocated responses from answers given by respondents in a proximate geographic area. This procedure used key demographic data from the census form, including marital status, as stratifying factors to provide a reasonable distribution of allocated responses. This procedure, while ensuring that no same-sex spouse response could be subsequently allocated, produced a set of allocated responses that could have included an "unmarried partner" response as well as any other response that was consistent with the age/sex/marital status profile of the respondent. This would include being allocated as a sibling or a relative, for example, or if the age differences were far enough apart (15 or more years), even a parent or child of the householder.

Three principal factors affected our decision to take this approach for Census 2000.

1. Same-sex spouse responses were flagged as invalid to comply with the 1996 Federal Defense of Marriage Act (H.R. 3396) passed by the 104th Congress. This act instructs all federal agencies only to recognize opposite-sex marriages for the purposes of enacting any agency programs. In order for Census Bureau data to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex spouse responses were invalidated. The legislation defines marriage and spouse as follows:

   "In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word 'marriage' means only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word 'spouse' refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or wife."

   In order for the Census Bureau to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex "spouse" responses were invalidated.

2. The second issue was statistical in nature. The principal basis of any good statistical allocation routine rests on the selection of the stratifying or input factors to provide a good statistical model. Without marital status data on the 100 percent form in Census 2000, the allocation routine would be relatively weak. Since many partners are roughly the same age, a statistical routine without marital status as one of its factors would have likely resulted in an overestimate of adult siblings or relatives, as the majority of people living in households are relatives, and this is the population from which we would draw our allocated responses. Additionally, if the same-sex partners were more than 15 years difference in age, the statistical routine would have likely allocated the invalidated "spouse" response as either a "child" or "parent" of the householder, as these types of relatives predominate in households in this age range of differences. This was an unacceptable outcome, as it would actually destroy the intent of the original "spouse" response, which clearly indicated a nonparental type of relationship. It should be noted that the "spouse" response on the form is assumed to be deliberate — not accidental — as it was the first response category on the question and was not placed between other possible response categories that may have been meant to be marked, such as housemates or roomers.

3. The third factor took into consideration that couples in long term same-sex relationships may consider themselves as "married partners" and thus respond as such on the census form. In addition, at the time of writing the editing program for Census 2000, there were several challenges in the courts concerning the legality of same-sex marriages. Clearly, we could not ignore the fact that same-sex spouse responses were going to be recorded during Census 2000. In light of these social and legal aspects — and the lack of a key variable in the statistical allocation routine (marital status) — the assignment of same-sex "married" couples to the same-sex "unmarried partner" category was the procedure chosen for the editing process. We were adverse to a randomized allocation of these responses after people had clearly marked a close relationship preference on the census form.

   As a result of these changes in the processing routine, estimates of same-sex unmarried partners are not comparable between the 1990 and 2000 census. We believe 2000 census estimates of this category are better estimates than those produced in 1990. It should also be noted that estimates of opposite-sex unmarried partners, however, were not affected by these editing procedures and changes and are comparable between the two censuses.

For further information on this topic, please contact the Fertility and Family Statistics Branch on 301-457-2416.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)

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108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)
Geography Note 1

Alaska: 02

Nelson Lagoon Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) (AIANHH 7025) erroneously contains block 2010, census tract 1 (000100) in Aleutians East census area (01598), Aleutians East Borough (013). This block should have not been coded to any ANVSA (9999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 02-003

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)
Geography Note 2

California: 06

Los Angeles city (FIPS code 44000) erroneously contains block 1011, census tract 4002.03 (400203) in East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 90810), Los Angeles County (FIPS code 037), CA (FIPS code 06). This block should have been coded to the place Balance of East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 99999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)
Geography Note 3

Connecticut: 09

The place record, Balance of Milford town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2999, census tract 1502 (150200) in Milford town (FIPS code 47535), New Haven County (FIPS code 009), CT (FIPS code 09). This block should have been coded to place Milford city (balance) (FIPS code 47515). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 09-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)
Geography Note 4

Florida: 12

Yeehaw Junction CDP (FIPS code 78975) in St. Cloud CCD (FIPS code 93029), Osceola County (FIPS code 097), FL (FIPS code 12) should be named Buenaventura Lakes with FIPS code 09415. In 1990, this area was named Buena Ventura Lakes (FIPS code 09415). The area that should have been Yeehaw Junction CDP was erroneously not defined and does not appear in any Census 2000 products.

Internal Errata ID 12-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)
Geography Note 5

Georgia: 13

The place record Balance of Athens CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2021 and 2023, census tract 1305 (130500) in Athens CCD (FIPS code 90138), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to Bogart town (FIPS code 09068).

The place record Balance of Winterville CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1008 and 1009, census tract 1406 (140600) in Winterville CCD (93402), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to the place Athens-Clarke County (balance) (FIPS code 03440). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 13-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)
Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)
Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

The place record Balance of Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1001 and 1008, census tract 171 (017100) in Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 92200), Davidson County (FIPS code 037), TN (FIPS code 47). Both blocks should have been coded to place Nashville-Davidson (balance) (FIPS code 52006). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 47-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (100-Percent)
Geography Note 8

Wisconsin: 55

The county subdivision of Scott town (FIPS code 72200), in place Balance of Scott town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2048, 2063, and 2064, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009), WI (FIPS code 55). These blocks should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675).

The county subdivision of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 63075), in place Balance of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2049, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009). This block should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 55-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 1

On the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire, individuals could report more than one type of disability. Summary File 3 Table P41, Age by Types of Disability for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over With Disabilities, has as its universe the total disabilities tallied. Each line of the table represents the number of occurrences of a particular disability, and the numbers should be interpreted with care. For example, the second line of data in the table titled "Total disabilities tallied for people 5 to 15 years" does not refer to the number of people 5 to 15 years old, or to the number of people 5 to 15 with a disability. Rather it is the sum of the number of all disabilities reported among the 5 to 15 year old population. Lines in the table referencing specific disabilities are more easily interpreted. The third line in the table titled "Sensory disability," for example, refers to the number of sensory disabilities reported among people 5 to 15 years (or the number of people 5 to 15 years old with a sensory disability).

Data users wanting to know the percent of civilian noninstitutionalized people 5 to 15 years old with, for example, a sensory disability should divide line 3 from Table P41 with the sum of lines 3 and 27 from Table P42, Sex by Age by Disability Status by Employment Status for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over. Data users wanting to know the same percentages for one of the nine race or Hispanic or Latino origin groups should use Tables PCT67A-I and Tables PCT68A-I, as appropriate.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 2

Users may find slight differences in aggregate earnings for households between the Demographic Profile and Summary File 3 and related products. These differences are due to the treatment of offsetting positive and negative amounts for household members. Whenever offsetting values occurred, the Demographic Profile assigned these households a value zero while Summary File 3 and related products assigned a value of one dollar. The assignment of one dollar allows users to distinguish those households that had earnings from those households that did not have earnings. This will have little effect, if any, on mean household earnings.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 3

Users may find slight differences in the Occupants Per Room calculations between the Demographic Profile and Summary File 3, Summary File 4, and related products. “Occupants per room” is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The Summary File 3 products correctly used a topcode value of “10 rooms” for those occupied housing units with “9 or more rooms.” In the Demographic Profiles, an incorrect topcode value of “9 rooms” was used.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 4

In July 2002, the Census Bureau issued the following Data Note 4 regarding the Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) data:

> The Census Bureau is aware there may be a problem or problems in the employment-status data of Census 2000 Summary File 3 (including tables P38, P43-46, PCT35, P149A-1, P150A-I, PCT35, PCT69A-1, and PCT 70A-1). The labor force data for some places where colleges are located appear to overstate the number in the labor force, the number unemployed, and the percent unemployed, probably because of reporting or processing errors. The exact cause is unknown, but the Census Bureau will continue to research the problem.

Our further research into this "college-town" issue indicates that the problem extended beyond places with colleges to the country in general. We learned that it stems from the tendency of many working-age people living in civilian noninstitutional group quarters (GQ), such as college dormitories, worker dormitories, and group homes (for the mentally ill or physically handicapped), to exhibit a particular pattern of entries to the employment questions in Census 2000.[1] We now estimate that the pattern affected the employment data for about 15 percent of the civilian noninstitutional GQ population 16 years of age and over in the United States, or around 500,000 people. It had an impact on the Census 2000 labor force statistics for the entire country, but its effects were most visible and substantial for places, such as college towns, with high concentrations of people living in civilian noninstitutional group quarters.

In Census 2000, the majority of people in the GQ population were enumerated by the Individual Census Report (ICR) form, which collected employment data in a battery of six questions (questions 23, 27a-e). The responses to these questions were captured and fed into a set of rules (called the Employment Status Recode (ESR) edit) that used the combined information from all six questions to assign each person to one of the following four employment-status categories: not in universe (all people less than 16 years old), employed, unemployed, and not in labor force.

For a significant segment of the GQ population, a so-called "3/3" response pattern was entered into the ESR edit.[2] This pattern is shown in the following table:

3/3 Input Pattern From ICR Forms

Question numberon ICR	Question wording	Entry
23	LAST WEEK, did you do ANY work for either pay or profit?	Missing
27a	LAST WEEK, were you on layoff from a job?	Missing
27b	LAST WEEK, were you TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?	Missing
27c	(For people on layoff) Have you been informed that you will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?	Yes
27d	Have you been looking for work during the last four weeks?	Yes
27e	LAST WEEK, could you have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?	Yes

[1] The pattern also appeared frequently for people in institutional group quarters, such as prisons and juvenile institutions, but because of the way employment categories are defined, it had no impact on the employment data for these people.

[2] "3/3" refers to the fact that the responses to the first three questions, which appeared on page 4 of the ICR, are all missing; and those responses to the last three questions, which were on page 5 of the ICR, are all "yes."

The 3/3 pattern represents an incomplete set of information, since entries to the first three questions are missing. The ESR edit assigned people with this pattern to the "unemployed" category, because the edit had three built-in assumptions:

1. The respondents saw and reacted to each and every question in the employment series;
2. The 3/3 pattern represented the faithful recording of actual responses (or nonresponses) to the questions; and
3. People who responded in this manner were more likely to meet the official criteria for the "unemployed" category than for any other category.[3]

Our research has revealed that most of the GQ cases with the 3/3 pattern may not have met one of the first two assumptions. We are still investigating, but we think that, in most cases, the pattern resulted from anomalies in the data collection or processing systems. Unfortunately, we cannot test our hypothesis by comparing the 3/3 pattern with actual reports from the respondents. The images of the filled-out ICR's will not be accessible until the completion, in 2006 at the earliest, of the Census Bureau's project to image the forms for delivery to the National Archives.

The potential effect of the ESR outcome for the 3/3 pattern is to increase the count of unemployed people at the expense of the counts of the employed and the not-in-labor-force groups. We have done some research to estimate the potential impact of the phenomenon on the labor force data for the nation as a whole. Our preliminary estimates are that it may have incorrectly decreased the number of employed people by about 235,000 (the number of employed in SF3 was 129.7 million), reduced the number of people not in the labor force by 285,000 (SF3 figure of 78.3 million), increased the number of unemployed by 519,000 (SF3 figure of 7.9 million), and raised the unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point (SF3 figure was 5.8 percent).

Comparatively, the impact of the phenomenon on areas below the national level may be much greater, depending upon the relative size of the GQ population within the given area. The Census 2000 unemployment rate for the city of Williamsburg, Virginia, for example, was 41.7 percent. Our research indicated that this rate resulted primarily from the prevalence of the 3/3 pattern among residents of college dormitories, who make up a large percentage of the city's population.

We will continue our research and report on further findings as they become available.

[3]They reported that they were looking for work and could have started a job last week. Because they did not report whether they had a job last week (people with a job are classified as "employed"), it is reasonable to classify them as "unemployed."

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 5

COMPARING SF 3 ESTIMATES WITH CORRESPONDING VALUES IN SF 1 AND SF 2

As in earlier censuses, the responses from the sample of households reporting on long forms must be weighted to reflect the entire population. Specifically, each responding household represents, on average, six or seven other households who reported using short forms.

One consequence of the weighting procedures is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

In order to release as much useful information as possible, statisticians must balance a number of factors. In particular, for Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census created weighting areas—geographic areas from which about two hundred or more long forms were completed—which are large enough to produce good quality estimates. If smaller weighting areas had been used, the confidence intervals around the estimates would have been significantly wider, rendering many estimates less useful due to their lower reliability.

The disadvantage of using weighting areas this large is that, for smaller geographic areas within them, the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF 1 or SF 2. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

The differences between the long form estimates in SF 3 and values in SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF 3 will, however, match the SF 1 and SF 2 counts for larger geographic areas such as counties and states, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

This phenomenon also occurred for the 1990 Census, although in that case, the weighting areas included relatively small places. As a result, the long form estimates matched the short form counts for those places, but the confidence intervals around the estimates of characteristics collected only on the long form were often significantly wider (as a percentage of the estimate).

SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas; whereas, SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas such as tracts and small places that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often do exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 6

The following new section was added to Chapter 8, Accuracy of the Data.

CONSISTENCY WITH COMPLETE COUNTS

As described earlier, Census 2000 long form data were collected on a sample basis. Cities and incorporated places were used to determine sampling rates to support estimates for these areas. As a result, each city, incorporated place, school district, and county had addresses selected in the long form sample.

To produce estimates from the long form data, weighting was performed at the weighting area level. In forming weighting areas, trade-offs between reliability, consistency of the estimates, and complexity of the implementation were considered. The decision was made to form weighting areas consisting of small geographic areas with at least 400 sample persons (or about 200 or more completed long forms) that do not cross county boundaries. No other boundary constraints were imposed. Thus, total population estimates from the long form data will agree with census counts reported in SF 1 and SF 2 for the weighting area, county, and other higher geographic areas obtained by combining either weighting areas or counties. Differences between long form estimates of characteristics in the SF 3 and their corresponding values in the SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for small places, tracts, and block groups. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

Because the weighting areas were formed at a smaller geographic level, any differential nonresponse to long form questionnaires by demographic groups or geographical areas included in a weighting area may introduce differences in complete counts (SF 1 and SF 2) and the SF 3 total population estimates. Also, an insufficient number of sample cases in the weighting matrix cells could lead to differences in SF 1, SF 2, and SF 3 population totals. Thus, differences between the census and SF 3 counts are typical and expected.

In 1990, separate tabulations were not prepared for small areas below a certain size. In contrast, Census 2000 tabulations are being prepared for all areas to maximize data availability. This approach may lead to a greater number of anomalous results than what may have been observed with tabulations released from the 1990 census. A similar phenomenon occurred in the 1990 census when weighting areas respected city and place boundaries. Census counts differed from the long form data estimates in small places. As expected, these differences were sometimes large.

The SF 1 tables provide the official census count of the number of people in an area. The SF 3 tables provide estimates of the proportion of people with specific characteristics, such as occupation, disability, or educational attainment. The total number of people in the SF 3 table is provided for use as the denominator, or base, for these proportions. Estimates in the SF 3 tables give the best estimates of the proportion of people with a particular characteristic, but the census count is the official count of how many people are in the area.

The SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas; whereas, SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas, such as tracts and small places, that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 7

Median incomes for nonfamily households by race, Tables 156A through P156I, were calculated from a 38-category income distribution rather than the standard 39-category income distribution. The 38-category distribution collapsed the two highest categories ($175,000 - $199,999 and $200,000 and over) into a single category of $175,000 and over.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 8

Census 2000 Summary File 3 CD-ROM/DVD
Census 2000 Data Engine Software
Output | Create Output As Summary

The Census 2000 Summary File 3 database contains several tables of normalized data items, such as P53–Median Household Income in 1999, P82–Per Capita Income in 1999, and H18–Average Household Size of Occupied Housing Units by Tenure. In general, the **Census 2000 Data Engine** software's **Create Output As Summary** function recognizes normalized data items and presents them as weighted averages of the summarized geographic components using the 100 percent population or housing count as the weighting factor. However, the version of the Census 2000 Data Engine software used on the Summary File 3 State CD-ROMs fails to recognize **Per Capita** as a one of the normalization techniques and performs a standard summation. This applies only to tables P82 and P157A through P157I. The Per Capita Income value displayed on the **DP–3, Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics,** is derived from the formula (P083001/P001001) rather than (P082001) as originally specified so that **Create Output As Summary** will perform correctly.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Data Note 9

This user update is described on our Web site (www.census.gov) as:

Technical Note on Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data From the 1990 and 2000 Censuses

The release of data in the SF 1 files from the 2000 census has brought with it a number of analyses documenting change that has occurred since the last census was conducted in 1990. While many of the variables and processes between the two censuses are comparable, some are not, and direct comparison of some estimates may lead to misleading conclusions. This note discusses one such topic, that of "unmarried partners," and advises that for some analyses — those involving unmarried same-sex partners — direct comparison of the 1990 and 2000 estimates is not substantively valid.

The household relationship item in both the 1990 and the 2000 censuses offered many ways of identifying how other people in the household were related to the householder (the person in whose name the house is owned or rented). Categories included spouse, child or other relative of the householder, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, and unmarried partner. In all circumstances, the respondent was asked to choose the category that best represented how other members of the household were related to the householder.

In both censuses, the "spouse" and "unmarried partner" response categories were defined and asked the same way. However, there were important differences in data processing that mean that some of the data are not comparable, limiting the usefulness of comparisons of the number of same-sex unmarried partners between these two censuses.

In both censuses, if a person was identified as the "spouse" of the householder and was the same sex as the householder, the "spouse" response was flagged for further review and allocation, that is, assignment of a value other than that originally reported, based on other data on the form. In 1990, the edit and allocation procedures did not allow same-sex "spouse" combinations to occur, thus resulting in the allocation of one of these two items in order to achieve editing consistency among the responses.

Processing steps were changed for Census 2000 for households that contained same-sex "spouses." If the person with the "spouse" category was the same sex as the householder and if neither person had their sex previously allocated, a relationship response of "spouse" was allocated as an "unmarried partner" response. Since marital status was no longer on the short form, its given value could not be considered (or modified) in this allocation procedure as it had been in 1990.

Data allocation is a standard statistical practice that is followed by most data collection agencies. Data on the relationship item (as other items) were subject to allocation in the census, as they are in virtually all Census Bureau surveys. In 1990, the marital status item was available on the 100 percent (short) form and aided in both the evaluation of the consistency of responses between the householder and the "spouse," and in the subsequent allocation procedure. The 1990 procedure allocated responses via a statistical model that distributed allocated responses from answers given by respondents in a proximate geographic area. This procedure used key demographic data from the census form, including marital status, as stratifying factors to provide a reasonable distribution of allocated responses. This procedure, while ensuring that no same-sex spouse response could be subsequently allocated, produced a set of allocated responses that could have included an "unmarried partner" response as well as any other response that was consistent with the age/sex/marital status profile of the respondent. This would include being allocated as a sibling or a relative, for example, or if the age differences were far enough apart (15 or more years), even a parent or child of the householder.

Three principal factors affected our decision to take this approach for Census 2000.

1. Same-sex spouse responses were flagged as invalid to comply with the 1996 Federal Defense of Marriage Act (H.R. 3396) passed by the 104th Congress. This act instructs all federal agencies only to recognize opposite-sex marriages for the purposes of enacting any agency programs. In order for Census Bureau data to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex spouse responses were invalidated. The legislation defines marriage and spouse as follows:

   "In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word 'marriage' means only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word 'spouse' refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or wife."

   In order for the Census Bureau to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex "spouse" responses were invalidated.

2. The second issue was statistical in nature. The principal basis of any good statistical allocation routine rests on the selection of the stratifying or input factors to provide a good statistical model. Without marital status data on the 100 percent form in Census 2000, the allocation routine would be relatively weak. Since many partners are roughly the same age, a statistical routine without marital status as one of its factors would have likely resulted in an overestimate of adult siblings or relatives, as the majority of people living in households are relatives, and this is the population from which we would draw our allocated responses. Additionally, if the same-sex partners were more than 15 years difference in age, the statistical routine would have likely allocated the invalidated "spouse" response as either a "child" or "parent" of the householder, as these types of relatives predominate in households in this age range of differences. This was an unacceptable outcome, as it would actually destroy the intent of the original "spouse" response, which clearly indicated a nonparental type of relationship. It should be noted that the "spouse" response on the form is assumed to be deliberate — not accidental — as it was the first response category on the question and was not placed between other possible response categories that may have been meant to be marked, such as housemates or roomers.

3. The third factor took into consideration that couples in long term same-sex relationships may consider themselves as "married partners" and thus respond as such on the census form. In addition, at the time of writing the editing program for Census 2000, there were several challenges in the courts concerning the legality of same-sex marriages. Clearly, we could not ignore the fact that same-sex spouse responses were going to be recorded during Census 2000. In light of these social and legal aspects — and the lack of a key variable in the statistical allocation routine (marital status) — the assignment of same-sex "married" couples to the same-sex "unmarried partner" category was the procedure chosen for the editing process. We were adverse to a randomized allocation of these responses after people had clearly marked a close relationship preference on the census form.

   As a result of these changes in the processing routine, estimates of same-sex unmarried partners are not comparable between the 1990 and 2000 census. We believe 2000 census estimates of this category are better estimates than those produced in 1990. It should also be noted that estimates of opposite-sex unmarried partners, however, were not affected by these editing procedures and changes and are comparable between the two censuses.

For further information on this topic, please contact the Fertility and Family Statistics Branch on 301-457-2416.

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)

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108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Geography Note 1

Alaska: 02

Nelson Lagoon Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) (AIANHH 7025) erroneously contains block 2010, census tract 1 (000100) in Aleutians East census area (01598), Aleutians East Borough (013). This block should have not been coded to any ANVSA (9999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 02-003

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Geography Note 2

California: 06

Los Angeles city (FIPS code 44000) erroneously contains block 1011, census tract 4002.03 (400203) in East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 90810), Los Angeles County (FIPS code 037), CA (FIPS code 06). This block should have been coded to the place Balance of East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 99999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Geography Note 3

Connecticut: 09

The place record, Balance of Milford town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2999, census tract 1502 (150200) in Milford town (FIPS code 47535), New Haven County (FIPS code 009), CT (FIPS code 09). This block should have been coded to place Milford city (balance) (FIPS code 47515). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 09-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Geography Note 4

Florida: 12

Yeehaw Junction CDP (FIPS code 78975) in St. Cloud CCD (FIPS code 93029), Osceola County (FIPS code 097), FL (FIPS code 12) should be named Buenaventura Lakes with FIPS code 09415. In 1990, this area was named Buena Ventura Lakes (FIPS code 09415). The area that should have been Yeehaw Junction CDP was erroneously not defined and does not appear in any Census 2000 products.

Internal Errata ID 12-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Geography Note 5

Georgia: 13

The place record Balance of Athens CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2021 and 2023, census tract 1305 (130500) in Athens CCD (FIPS code 90138), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to Bogart town (FIPS code 09068).

The place record Balance of Winterville CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1008 and 1009, census tract 1406 (140600) in Winterville CCD (93402), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to the place Athens-Clarke County (balance) (FIPS code 03440). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 13-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

The place record Balance of Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1001 and 1008, census tract 171 (017100) in Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 92200), Davidson County (FIPS code 037), TN (FIPS code 47). Both blocks should have been coded to place Nashville-Davidson (balance) (FIPS code 52006). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 47-001

March 2003

108th Congressional District Summary File (Sample)
Geography Note 8

Wisconsin: 55

The county subdivision of Scott town (FIPS code 72200), in place Balance of Scott town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2048, 2063, and 2064, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009), WI (FIPS code 55). These blocks should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675).

The county subdivision of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 63075), in place Balance of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2049, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009). This block should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 55-001

March 2003

U.S. Virgin Islands Summary File Technical Documentation Note 1

Value, Price Asked was erroneously omitted from the list of aggregates subject to rounding on page B–67. The technical documentation has been corrected.

October 2002

Demographic Profile Data Note 1

Users may find slight differences in aggregate earnings for households between the Demographic Profile and Summary File 3 and related products. These differences are due to the treatment of offsetting positive and negative amounts for household members. Whenever offsetting values occurred, the Demographic Profile assigned these households a value zero while Summary File 3 and related products assigned a value of one dollar. The assignment of one dollar allows users to distinguish those households that had earnings from those households that did not have earnings. This will have little effect, if any, on mean household earnings.

April 2002

Demographic Profile Data Note 2

Users may find slight differences in the Occupants Per Room calculations between the Demographic Profile and Summary File 3, Summary File 4, and related products. “Occupants per room” is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The Summary File 3 products correctly used a topcode value of “10 rooms” for those occupied housing units with “9 or more rooms.” In the Demographic Profiles, an incorrect topcode value of “9 rooms” was used.

June 2002

Demographic Profile Data Note 3

The Census Bureau is aware there may be a problem or problems in the employment-status data of Census 2000 Summary File 3 (including tables P38, P43-46, P149A-I, P150A-I, PCT35, PCT69A-I, and PCT70A-I). The labor force data for some places where colleges are located appear to overstate the number in the labor force, the number unemployed, and the percent unemployed, probably because of reporting or processing error. The exact cause is unknown, but the Census Bureau will continue to research the problem.

July 2002

Demographic Profile Data Note 4

COMPARING SF 3 ESTIMATES WITH CORRESPONDING VALUES IN SF 1 AND SF 2

As in earlier censuses, the responses from the sample of households reporting on long forms must be weighted to reflect the entire population. Specifically, each responding household represents, on average, six or seven other households who reported using short forms.

One consequence of the weighting procedures is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

In order to release as much useful information as possible, statisticians must balance a number of factors. In particular, for Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census created weighting areas—geographic areas from which about two hundred or more long forms were completed—which are large enough to produce good quality estimates. If smaller weighting areas had been used, the confidence intervals around the estimates would have been significantly wider, rendering many estimates less useful due to their lower reliability.

The disadvantage of using weighting areas this large is that, for smaller geographic areas within them, the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF 1 or SF 2. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

The differences between the long form estimates in SF 3 and values in SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF 3 will, however, match the SF 1 and SF 2 counts for larger geographic areas such as counties and states, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

This phenomenon also occurred for the 1990 Census, although in that case, the weighting areas included relatively small places. As a result, the long form estimates matched the short form counts for those places, but the confidence intervals around the estimates of characteristics collected only on the long form were often significantly wider (as a percentage of the estimate).

SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas; whereas, SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas such as tracts and small places that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often do exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

August 2002

Demographic Profile
Data Note 5

The categories are labeled incorrectly in DP4 for Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999 and Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage; the ratio was not rounded to one decimal place as shown in the product. The correct distributions are as follows:

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999

Less than 15 percent
15 to 19 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999

Less than 15 percent
15 to 19 percent
20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent
35 percent or more
Not computed

August 2002

Demographic Profile
Technical Documentation Note 1

CORRECTIONS/ADDITIONS TO THE "ABOUT THE PROFILE" SECTION OF THE TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION WERE MADE FOR THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT DEFINITIONS:

New definitions

All parents in family in labor force. The "parents in family" referred to in this category, which is shown under "EMPLOYMENT STATUS," are parents whose usual residence was the same as that of their own children; such parents are called "resident parents." If a child had only one such parent, then "all parents in family" means "one parent"; if the child had two such parents, then "all parents in family" means "two parents." The category describes an attribute of each own child under 6 and specifies whether the total number of the child's resident parents equals the number of such parents who were in the labor force.

Employment status, "Own children under 6 years" category. The universe for this category is own children under 6 years old (see definition of "own child"). The tabulation describes the distribution of own children under 6 years by whether their resident parents were in the labor force. (For more information, see "All parents in family in labor force.")

Revised definitions

Child. A child includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. For more information, see "Own Child."

Conditional rounding. The means shown in the sample tables of the Demographic Profile may differ slightly from means appearing in or calculated from data in Summary File 3. In the Demographic Profile, conditional rounding is used when there is an estimate based on a weighted sample population of less than 30; and no rounding is used when the estimate is based on a weighted sample population of 30 or more. In Summary File 3, rounding is used for aggregates (numerators for calculating means) of selected variables. See Appendix B of the Summary File 3 technical documentation for details on the calculation of aggregates.

Own child. A never-married child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consists of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consists of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married. Therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations since marital status was not collected as a 100-percent item in Census 2000. (Note: In the tabulation under "EMPLOYMENT STATUS" of own children under 6 years by employment status of parents, the number of "own children" includes any child under 6 years old in a family or a subfamily who is a son or daughter, by birth, marriage, or adoption, of a member of the householder's family, but not necessarily of the householder.)

August 2002

Demographic Profile
Technical Documentation Note 2

On page 3–16, the labels for the categories for Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999 and Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999 were corrected. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage; the ratio was not rounded to one decimal place as previously shown.

August 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 1

AMERICAN SAMOA

Rose Island is not shown because the population is zero.

February 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 2

AMERICAN SAMOA

By definition, all people living in group quarters are classified as "did no subsistence activity." Therefore, these people are excluded from the "Subsistence activity" lines shown in the Employment Status section.

February 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 3

AMERICAN SAMOA

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a U.S. federal assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for American Samoa asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in American Samoa. Therefore, it is not the same concept as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of American Samoa could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

April 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 1

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

By definition, all people living in group quarters are classified as "did no subsistence activity." Therefore, these people are excluded from the "Subsistence activity" lines shown in the Employment Status section.

February 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 2

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a U.S. federal assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in CNMI. Therefore, it is not the same concept as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of CNMI could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

April 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 1

GUAM

By definition, all people living in group quarters are classified as "did no subsistence activity." Therefore, these people are excluded from the "Subsistence activity" lines shown in the Employment Status section.

February 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 2

GUAM

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a U.S. federal assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Guam asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Guam. Therefore, it is not the same concept as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Guam could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

April 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 1

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

"Other West Indies" refers to other places in the Caribbean that are not shown, such as Barbados and Cuba.

February 2002

Population and Housing Profile
Data Note 2

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a U.S. federal assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for the U.S. Virgin Islands asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Therefore, it is not the same concept as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of the U.S. Virgin Islands could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

April 2002

Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (PHC-1) User Note 1

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

June 2002

Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (PHC-2)
Data Note 1

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text for further explanations on the limitations of the data. See Appendix G of this report and the text found in PHC-2-A, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, Selected Appendixes.*

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Data Note 2

The Census Bureau is aware there may be a problem in the Census 2000 employment status data for people enumerated in group quarters. The problem may cause the labor force data for places, particularly those with high concentrations of people in group quarters (such as college towns with large dormitory populations) to overstate the number in the labor force, the number unemployed, and the percent unemployed, and to understate the number of employed. For more information, see the Census 2000 Notes and Errata document at the following Census Bureau Internet site: http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/notes/errata.pdf.

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Data Note 3

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling error. (For more information, see Appendix G.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas. For estimates of the number of people and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income in 1999, or year structure built), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Additional information on comparing sample estimates with corresponding 100-percent values is available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sf3compnote.html.

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Data Note 4

Median incomes for nonfamily households by race were calculated from a 38-category income distribution rather than the standard 39-category income distribution. The 38-category distribution collapsed the two highest categories ($175,000 - $199,999 and $200,000 and over) into a single category of $175,000 and over.

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Data Note 5

Users may find slight differences in the Occupants Per Room calculations between those found in this report and those found in the Census 2000 Demographic Profile. “Occupants per room” is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. This report, based on Summary File 3, correctly uses a topcode value of “10 rooms” for those occupied housing units with “9 or more rooms.” In the Demographic Profile, an incorrect topcode value of “9 rooms” was used.

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